To Round the Corners and Plane Away the Asperities of Life.

zeal beyond the bounds of discretion, and bring about a reactive tendency which may diamage the cause. It must have taken a good deal of provocation to make an advanced and popular writer of the day pen these words: "A rabid temperance advocate, for the same reason, is often the poorest of creatures, flourishing on a single virtue and quite oblivious that his temperance and oute oblivious that his temperance which the labeled jar does not contain, but the rapid torrent of the circulation whirls the blood swittly round from artery to vein, and the soak and contact at a contain the soak and contact at a contact contac bring about a reactive tendency which may tue, and quite oblivious that his temperance any given spot must be momentary and tran-is making a worse man of him, and not a sient. But, in addition to this, the actual tue, and quite oblivious that his temperance better" The force of this condemnation by Prof. Drummond, in "The Changed Life," depends on the word "rabid," and we gladly admit that those who have joined a crusade against one of the worst enemies of the human race are usually penetrated with enthusiasm for the success of their mission, and do their work with all due charity and Christian humility. And when we consider what the evils are which they are trying to overcome—how excess in strong drink fills our prisons and lunatic asylums and hospitals and workhouses, and sweeps down body and mind into one dark abyss of ruin-we can hardly blame them for trying to snap this devil's chain of fascinating indulgence, even at the expense of some irritation and

We should be sorry to say a word that could chill the enthusiasm of the apostles of total abstinence, or lessen the effect which their words produce; but at the same time we are bound to look at the other side of the shield, and argue in favor of our own views; and believing, as we do, that a good case can be made out for those who "take a little wine for their stomachs' sake," we shall invite them to sit down at table with us, and have a quiet symposium over one or two of your columns. But let us first make this frank admission to our teetotal

Young Folk Better Without Alcohol.

As an eminent physician remarked, when a stump orator was describing the condition of two geraniums, one of which was watered in the ordinary way, and adver-tised its virtuous principles by an exuber-ant freshness of blossom and leaf, while the second became an involuntary toper, and had been dosed with alcohol into premature decay, "Yes, if I were a geranium I should prefer water. But then I am not a geranium." The nearer we can approach to the healthy existence of a plant, or a wild ani-mal in its prime, the more does the neces-sity for drink diminish away to a vanishing point. Children and young people up to manhood, under normal constitutional conditions, are far better without any; and the argument in favor of its habitual use rests on the specialties of the highly strung and unnatural mode of life which many of us are obliged to lead. We must take our-selves as we are, artificial products of an artificial age, often depressed, and worried, eating bad food badly cooked, breathing bad air, and crushed down by money difficulties. It is at these times, when responsibilities are around us, and the troubles of the world begin to close in over our heads, that a cheering glass, in strict moderation and at carefully selected times, is of real use, and can be defended both by physiology and common sense.

Under what conditions, then, should our prescription be carried out, and how can we defend a practice which has raised against it such a mass of plausible reasoning and respectable sentiment?

Argument for Moderation,

In the first place, we directly traverse the arguments of our opponents against moderation, because they are founded on a total misconception of the physiological action of alcohol. Complex and antagonistic as these often are, no Jekvills and Hydes were ever more sharply contrasted than two sets of people placed at either end of the scale. A moderate dose has some stimulant effect, and may send the pulse up by a few beats, and remove the faintness of fatigue. Generally and more beneficially, however, it southes and rests, and brings consoling quiet into the routine of life. But when the quantity is increased, we all know too well from observation, if not from experience, what happens. The skin glows; confusing ideas flash through the brain, and try to make themselves heard in thickened and incoherent speech; the gait becomes staxic, and to staggering succeeds paralysis, and to excitement comatose sleep, which gradually deepens into apoplexy and death. What, then, are the limits of safety in the use of a drug which can thus range from a harmless stimulant up to a true narcotic

How are we to define moderation? What is one man's meat may be another's poison, and the quantity of wine or spirit which can reasonably be allowed to the first, may amount to intemperance in the second. We are generally told that two ounces of alcohol or its equivalent should not be exceeded under ordinary circum-stances; but even this may be too much for some people, and in a general way we would advise every one with sufficient self-restraint to regulate his own proper quantity for himself. There is no doubt that many apparent patterns of moderation are really the victims of excess moderation are really the victims of excess in a small way, because they sometimes feel depressed after meals, or rise in the morning with a dry tongue, or a headache, or a general sensation of "seediness," to use their own phrase. Sometimes it happens their own phrase. Sometimes it happens their hear and other descentiations and other descentiations are descentiated by the descentiation of the descentiation are really the victims of excess in a small way, because they sometimes feel obvious. The feedbeness of convalescence, the dreary dullness of dyspepsia, the acute-ness of neuralgic pain, all give way to this patent charmer; and if habits of self-in-dulgence too often follow the relief thus obtained, this is only because the drug has been loosely used, and should be prescribed with a superior of the dreary dullness of dyspepsia, the acute-ness of neuralgic pain, all give way to this patent charmer; and if habits of self-in-dulgence too often follow the relief thus obtained, this is only because the drug has been loosely used, and should be prescribed. their own phrase. Sometimes it happens that these and other dyspeptic troubles so invariably follow anything, in the way of stimulant that it has to be given up alto-gether; and this is just one of those things which the sufferer, by reflection and observation, and the process of reasoning by ex-clusion, must diagnose for himself. Must Study the Action of Alcohol.

Every one, speaking generally, must also choose the kind of liquor that suits him best. Doctors can of course instruct him what to do when he is ill, or con-valescent, or when they know the specialities of his constitution; but in nine cases out of ten the man himself understands the outs and ins of his stomach, and can arrange his scheme of solid and liquid diet to range his science of solid and inquid diet to conciliate his tyrant. Thus we find that whilst beer is the favorite beverage of many, and is specially believed in by the workingman, it makes some of us heavy and unfit for work, and we shake our heads sadly when we see it on the table. Portwine suits most old people, and weakly invalids and convalescents, and withered children flourish under it; but the gouty man knows by the pricking of his toes that he is safer out of the room when a bottle of it is produced. Burgundy is the king of wines, and feeds the watery blood of the anzemic with red corpuscles, and stills the craving of the neuralgic nerves for stimulation and support; but it seems to fill the veins of the plethoric almost be wines of the plethoric almost to bursting, and sends its joyous tingling right down to the finger-tips. Champague, which is invaluable to the weak and sinking, and the very pop of whose cork seems to give a fresh start to convivality, sometimes causes sleepless nights, and at others makes the heart beat uncomfortably and irritates the mucous membranes. The stronger alcoholic wines often cause heart bear uncomfortably and irritates the mucous membranes. The stronger alcoholic wines often cause heart burn and head-ache; and water, so much recommended by the faculty, are occasion sadly when we see it on the table. Port wine suits most old people, and weakly in-

MODERATE DRINKING.

ally badly borne; and the fine ethers and matured saccharine ingedients, which give old wines so much of their charm, seem necessary to communicate the full benefit of stimulation to some varieties of constitution. Idiosynerasy here plays its usually mysterious and unexpected part; and as a man is said to be a fool or a physician at 40, we may expect him to have made up his mind long before that how much he should drink, and what, in order to keep un that couchle halance of physiological.

Bo overpowering was the feeling of exhaustion that he could hardly have raised his arm, or even remain much longer in his place, without the stimulant, which fortunately was at hand. As we were at the moment half-way up a perpendicular wall nearly 200 fees high, with little but a narrow ledge to protect us from a frightful precipice below, I invite your readers to picture for themselves what the couse-quences of an accident would have been. HOW ALCOHOL HELPS HUMANITY

cian at 40, we may expect him to have made up his mind long before that how much he should drink, and what, in order to keep up that equable balance of physiological function which goes to make up sound had been sound been sound been sound been sound that the coverage and Plant American which goes to make up sound the coverage and Plant American which goes to make up sound the coverage and Plant American which goes to make up sound the coverage and plant are the coverage are the coverage and plant are the coverage and plant are the coverage and plant are the coverage are the coverage and plant are the coverage are the coverage and plant are the coverage are the coverage and plant are the coverage are the coverage are the coverage and plant are the coverage are t

ADVICE FOR ALL WHO TAKE A DROP

Dr. Robert Farquharson has an interesting plea for moderate drinking in Blackwood. The main points are given herewith:
We have the highest respect for the advocates of temperance reform, and it they are sometimes just a shade supersaturated with the consciousness of superior virtue, they are generally good people, and wish others to be the same. But indications are in the air that they may occasionally push their zeal beyond the bounds of discretion, and Never Drink on an Empty Stomach the fluid itself must be strongly impreg-nated with spirit. It is worse than absurd sient. But, in addition to this, the actual proportion of spirit to the total mass of the blood must be trivial under ordinary conditions of moderation, and the blood as it sweeps round on its ceaseless flow deposits at various points of contact sundry constituent parts of the spirit which it contains. Thus oxidation goes on through the lungs and the skin; and the liver and kidneys, in their turn, may take part in converting alcohol into other things, which account for its almost total disapwhich account for its almost total disap-pearance, and which entitles it, as we shall hereafter see, to rank as food. It therefore requires no more explanation to prove that

we should do our drinking in a very sys-tematic way. Shun, as you would the evil one, all rash nips and casual drinks; let no sherries and brandies and sodas between meals tempt you from your rule, but mix all your liquor with food, which shields the tissues from its contact, and aids its safe dispersion through the circulation. Then either take weak wines, or, if they must be stronger, dilute copiously, and be careful to correct the acidity of some of the more highly alcoholized beverages—which interferes with salivary digestion—by the addition of any of the alkaline waters in common use. We can thus ensure that she tissues shall be bathed with a solution of alcohol so weak and so little continuous as to be perfectly harmless, and give a scientific denial to the off-repeated assertion of temperance reformers of the more "rabid" class, that moderation in its more "rabid" class, that moderation in its physical effects is only one degree less hurtful than excess. But, in order to make assurance doubly sure, it is a good plan to have an occasional alcohol fast, and to give it up altogether for a day or two from time to time. In this way we can ensure that the blood is periodically and thoroughly cleared from an abnormal ingredient, which is known to be very quickly removed by oxidation and elimination, and the slightest risk of saturation and injury is thus most

risk of saturation and injury is thus most effectually prevented.

Alcohol Strengthening for Old People. Alcohol Strengthening for Old People.

But there may be exceptions to this salutary rule of restricting our alcohol consumpt tion to mealtimes. A man has been wet through, or thoroughly chilled, and comes home cold and shivering. A smart little nip, taken at once, will whip up his heart, relax the vessels of the skin, take off the spasm of congestion, and send a warm glow through him from end to end; and although exact science tells us that thus feeling of heat is rather apparent than real, it is acheat is rather apparent than real, it is ac-tually felt, because the warm blood flashes freely through the surface vessels, and then returns to stoke up the internal organs, and light a temporary fire which will probably prevent the dangers from chill. Or again, when a weak or over-tired man comes back when a weak or over-tired man comes bac from his work, and sits down to dinner without much restful pause, a little preliminary stimulant wills restore his lost nervous energy, and help him to enjoy and digest his meal. Thus we see that in tropical climates like India sherry and hills work and milk and his parts. that in tropical climates like India sherry and bitters and milk punch are usually handed around before the first course, and the custom is quite defensible. For heat is lowering, work goes on in the early part of the day, and when the dinner table is reached, the vital force is running down, and a "square meal" is looked at with disgust. But when the petit verre has been roused off, the vessels of the stomach begin to fill, the mouth moistens, gastric juice is secreted when the additional stimulus of tood arrives, and then "good digestion waits on appetite." And finally, there can be "no possible shadow of doubt" that weakly on appetite." And finally, there can be "no possible shadow of doubt" that weakly and old people are often the better for a night-cap. A glass of whisky and water, hot or cold, sets them to sleep, and gives fuel to the flagging fires of life; and in this way we firmly believe that judicious stimulation directly predisposes to longevity. All the most healthy reterans whom we have known take some veterans whom we have known take son wine or spirit; and Prof. Sir G. Hum-phrey's interesting record of centenarians gives a decided majority to the drinkers over the total abstainers.

Alcohol for Medical Purposes.

Taking now the various actions of alco hol seriatim, popular attention is generally first attracted to its stimulant propensities. The beneficial influence which it exerts in disease is partly due to this; and every medical man knows that, under certain definite conditions of depression, or even of fictitious excitement, it acts like a charm. The heart steadies and strengthens, the dry tongue gathers moisture, the dull, stupefied look of fever clears away, delirium subsides, and the crisis is over. And in other widely varying states of deviation from health, its power is equally obvious. The feebleness of convalescence,

Dr. Mortimer Granville asserts that recovery from acute illness was more sure and rapid in the past drinking days than now. This recalls an ancient controversy about the change of type in disease, in which Christison and Bennett took part; and we do not know that any materials exist for settling the question, nor can a temperance hospital do much nowadays to clear up our doubts. In the old drenching times of Tod, when patients used to get their bottle of brandy in the 24 hours, a comparison of the kind would have been of extreme value; but the routine treatment of inflam-mation by alcohol is now

A Thing of the Past, and, as a rule, we merely look out for special symptoms and complications, and meet them as they arise. But as a contribution to the discussion, let me quote Brudenell Carter, who quotes Dr. Braun, of Moscow, who says that he had 45 per cent

The Romans Indulged Regularly. To its stimulant action also belongs the good which alcohol may do to the process of digestion. Not only does it quicken the desire for food, but in strict moderation it increases the secretion of gastric juice, and promotes those churning movements of the stomach which are necessary for nutrition and assimilation. The ancient Romans found it necessary to qualify their complicated ocean with deep draughts of Falernian or other wines; and it is difficult to see how we of modern times could support the gigantic meals which luxurious custom provides without an appropriate allowance of stimulant. We were struck by the remark of a Coroner, who was certifying the cause To its stimulant action also belongs the stimulant. We were struck by the remark
of a Coroner, who was certifying the cause
of death in an aged female pauper
some years ago. She had apparently died from syncope, following
a debauch on Christmax fare; and
it seems that the allowance of beer provided on these festive occasions had been
stopped. And, in commenting on the oircumstances of the cause, the Coroner
pointed out that a little stimulant would
have beloed the stomach to do its work, and have helped the stomach to do its work, and that her usual beer would have prevented her from being choked by her dinner. And I have little doubt that he was right.

Biblical and Physiological Authority. "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," then, is a precept which unites Biblical authority with sound physiology; sake," then, is a precept which unites Biblical authority with sound physiology; but we are now prepared to go a step further, and show that alcohol has itself every right to be called a food. We can prove it in this way. A certain amount of alcohol enters the body, and hardly any, it any, can be shown to leave it unchanged: what, then, becomes of it? Science gives the reply. Within the organism it is used up, consumed, or oxidised, thereby developing vital force and heat, and interfering so far with the oxidation of other substances as to lessen tissue-waste, and make nourishment go further, so as to be not only a food but a food-saving substance. This is clear and definite enough and admits of no denial, and it is confirmed by common observation. We do not need a professional diploma to remember cases, more especially at the extremes of life, where wine and spirit seemed to enable an utterly insufficient dietary to keep people alive. Consumptive boys in particular will subsist on port wine long after the power of digesting nourishment is practically suspended; and Dr. Wilks, in a most interesting paper, says: "I must now allude to the very striking and remarkable effect of alcohol on wasted children, the nearest approach to a proof that alcohol is futritive. It was many years ago that I found sleohol in the form of brandy had a very remarkable restorative effect in the case of atrophied children, and I therefore introduced it as a medicine into the pharmacopogia of the Infirmary for Children, Waterloo road." And, to quote again from the same sagacious observer: "Among some notes I have the case of a again from the same sagacious observer:
"Among some notes I have the case of a
man at 50 and long intemperate. He took
a pint of brandy a day, no meat, and very little of anything else. A woman aged 64 had been intemperate for 30 years: she took a pint of gin daily; she ate no food but an occasional biscuit. I think it is Anstle who gives the history of a man who for 20 years took a bottle of gin daily, with a plece of bread the size of his finger, and he was thin, but not emaciated."

Clearing Away the Mists. Clearing Away the Mists.

If you have lost a friend, money, or your character,—it the black dog of depression has got you by the throat, will not a cheering cup give a peep at the silver lining of the cloud, and clear away the mist that is gathering round the hill tops, as Wilks puts it? The great fact to remember about alcohol is its lowering the function of the nervous system, by which it gives repose to the body and a quietus to the mind, or, as some say, to the conscience. It is to produce these effects that it is taken by the multitude. "When I do recommend a little wine or spirits daily, it is usually to quiet a perturbed nervous system" (Wilks). perturbed nervous system" (Wilks).

That, then, is the keystone of its action—

it quiets, soothes, rests. We sometimes meet teetotalers who would be much the better for such a sedative. Now and then they look hunted and overdone, as though consumed by a feverish activity, which makes them take too much out of their nervous systems, and age rapidly. A glass of wine would have a restraining or "inhibitory" influence, and would let them do sounder because less spasmodic work. The want of a little stimulant at meal-times often makes them gross and unwholesome feeders, reveling in fat and oil and sweets; and we hope we are not libeling worthy folk when we observe that they sometimes throw back to forbidden pleasures by taking a brandy cherry or two, or a dip into a tipsy-cake.

The sedative action on nervous function explains why alcohol should be avoided by those who are undergoing, or about to undergo, violent and continuous physical exercise. Navvies, agricultural laborers, soldiers on campaign, arctic voyagers, and professional athletes, all agree in the advice that during the period of actual exertion no strong drink should be taken. But the belief is equally unanimous that, when the day's work is over, a little alcohol soothes and refreshes, improves the appetite and digestion, and, by removing the restlessness

of fatigue, it invites sleep, and lessens wear The Role of Civilization,

The Role of Civilization.

Our next argument is a two-edged one, but the sharpest side is turned to our opponents. We say that people should be allowed to drink moderately, because they like it. Yes; but is not this a reversal of all morality and order, to preach the doctrine that every man may be an absolutely free agent, and make his laws as he goes along? Coercion is required when individual liberty overlaps the safety and convenience of others, and drunkards must be shut up when they become dangerous to themselves or their neighbors. But to tell a peaceful workingman, who takes his glass of beer with his dinner and feels the better for it, that he must have no more cakes and ale, because somebody else cannot stand a glass of gin, would be tyranny unworthy of a civilized country. This is just how the matter stands. A large section of the community partake moderately of stimulent, and feel that it does them good, they cannot explain why; but they know perfectly well that if they leave it off altogether they decline in health, and seem to live less happy lives. This is all that the argument amounts to, and we must take it for what it is worth; but it is backed up by the universal craving of every tribe of propole, be they awayse or and we must take it for what it is worth; but it is backed up by the universal craving of every tribe of people, be they savage or cultivated, for something in the way of stimulant or sedative. Kava, opium, arrack, bang, coffee, tobacco, something that will excite or soothe, is in universal use all over the world; and where civilization comes in is to refine the quality of our drivers to increase their variety and our drinks, to increase their variety, and to restrict their consumption within sober limits. But the taste for alcohol is not conlimits. But the taste for alcohol is not con-fined to human beings. Animals take very kindly to it, and a little practice makes them confirmed topers. We have never met a dog that could resist bread soaked in beer;

as much relish as his master, and then went

his way."

Teach People How to Drink.

Alcohol, no doubt, is an acquired taste; but all varieties of the animal creation quickly acquire it, and those who are not forbidden by their religion to touch the "accursed thing," soon find out for themselves how to extract it from root or herb. And many of these who have no scientific knowledge, when asked why they drink, cannot give any other answer than that they liked it, and it does them good. We all remember the old Scotch story of three or four men entering a public house. "Bring me a glass of whisky," cries one, "because it is a cold day." "And me one," says the next, "because I am thirsty." "And me," explains the third, "because my doctor tells me to drink it." But, roared the fourth, bringing his elenched fist down on the table with a bang, "Bring me a glass of whisky, because I like it!"

And this points to the real difficulty we meet in trying to convert workingmen to

And this points to the real difficulty we meet in trying to convert workingmen to total abstinence. We should employ our time better in teaching them how to drink. They are often wasteful in their habits, spend more than they can afford on liquor, and take it at the wrong time. But if we meet one who sips his glass of beer with his meals, and defends the practice because he likes it and it does him no harm, it is very difficult for us to get the best of the argument, even if we can point to our own experience.

Up to this point we have taken our stand on the impregnable rock of ascertained fact, and if we step somewhat timidly forward into the region of speculation, we only do so because we have a sure and steady guide. tific dreams, but kept a singularly clear and cautious mind up to the highest point of logical sobriety by the constant study of statistics. But this is what he wrote in his well-known volume on 'Vital Statistics':

well-known volume on 'Vital Statistics':

Aichol appears to arrest the action of zymotic diseases, as it prevents weak wines from fermenting. Like camphor, alcohol preserves animal matter; this is not now disputed. But may it not do more? May it not prevent the invision of some kinds of zymotic disease? I invite the attention of those who have portrayed the bad effets of alcohol to consider whether it does not prevent the action of various infections on the temperate. The neglect of this side of the question throws a doubt on many of their inferences.

What wide possibilities of beneficent influence does not this theory open up! and if it be true, how undoubted must be the claim of alcohol to rank as a friend rather than as the destroyer of the human race!

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK, Sterlingworth Inn and Cottages NOW OPEN.

A most desirable and attractive health and pleasure resort. Send for illustrated book. E. L. FRISBEE & CO.,

STURTEVANT HOUSE, NEW YORK.

American plan \$2 50 to \$3 50 per day. European plan \$1 00 per day upward. THE STURTEVANT HOUSE is the most central in the city; near all elevated roads, street car lines, principal places of annusement and large retail stores. All the comforts of home with the additional conveniences of the metropolis is offered our greats.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE.
Broadway, 28th and 29th ats., New York, NY STEAMERS AND EXCURSIONS.

WHITE STAR LINE—
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal and United States Mall Steamers.

*Majestic, June 22, 4p m *Adriatic, July 29, 2:30pm
Germanic, June 29, 5:30am *Majestic, July 27, 8:00 am
Teutonic, July 18, 3p m Germanic, Aug. 2, 2p m
Britannic, July 18, 3a m Teutonic, Aug. 2, 10, 5p m
From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth street,
New York

From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth street, New York.

"Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, \$60 and upward. Excursion tickets on ravorable terms. Second cabin, \$40 and \$45. Steerage from or to the old country, \$50.

White Star drafts payable on demand in all the principal banks throughout Great Britain. Apply to JUHN J. MCCURMICK, \$50 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, or H. MAITLAND KERSEY, General Agent, \$2 Broadway, New York.

Market Star Broadway

Apply

**A

NETHERLANDS LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM, PARIS AND LONDON. FOR ROTTERDAM, PARIS AND LONDON.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK:
S. S. Dubbeldam, Wednesday, June 22, 3:30 p. m.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 6a. m.
Steamers marked sail to and from Amsierdam;
all others to and from Rotterdam.
From pier foot of Fifth street, Hoboken.
First cashn, \$45 and upward: second cashn, \$41.
Reduced excursion tickets. Steerage at low rates.
For illustrated guide and passage apply to JOHN
J. M'CORMICK. 639 Smithfield street, LOUIS
MORSER, 416 Smithfield street, MAX SCHAMBERG & CO., 527 Smithfield street. ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers Leave New York Every Saturday For Glasgow via Londonderry.

Mates for Saloon Passage By S. S. CITY OF ROME, \$60 and upward according to accommodation and location of Room. Second Cabin. \$30 & \$35.
Other Steamers, Cabin. \$50 and upwards. Second Cabin \$55. Steerage \$19.
Passengers booked at through rates to or from an city in Great Britain or on the Continent.
Drafts on London Sold at Lowest Rates. Book of information, tours and salling lists for nished on application to Agenta, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or J. J. McCORMICK, 656 Smithfield st., Pitts burg; F. M. SEMPLE, 110 Federal st., Allegheny apil-2---

RED STAR LINE.

Weekly between New York and Antwerp.
The splendid, first-class, full-powered steamers
Belgenland, Saturday, June 25, 6A. M.
Friesland, Wednesday, June 29, 9A. M.
Waesland, Wednesday, July 6, 3P. M.
Penniand, Saturday, July 9, 4:30 P. M.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bathroom
midships; second cabin accommodations unex
elled.

International Navigation Company,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
AGENTS:
J. J. McCormick, 628 Smithfield street.
Louis Moeser, 65 Smithfield street.
J. F. Erny, German Savings Bank, ALLANLINE BOYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. GLASGOW to PHILADELPHIA VIA DERRY and GALWAY. The most di-rect route from Scotland and North and Middle of Ireland.

ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$12. ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK and GLASGOW NEW YORK and Olimbrian via Londonderry, every Fortnight.

June 30. State of Nevrada 2 P. X
July 14. State of Nebraska 1 P. X
July 28. State of California 120 P. X
Cabin, \$40. Second Cabin, \$30. Steerace, \$19.
Apply to J. J. MUCORMICK, \$39 Smithfield at.
1018-D

Burlington

SUMMER' RESORTS.

HOTEL RATES AND CIRCULARS May be obtained at THE DISPATCH'S Business Office, Smithfield and Diamond.

> NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

HOTEL ATGLEN-Michigan and Pacific avs., Atlantic City, N. J.; near the beach; under-drained; rates \$8 to \$10 per week. Mrs. L. W. Reed. THE NEW ENGLAND—Ocean end South Carolina ave. All conveniences. Bryan & Williams, late of the Mentone.

Pacific near Tennessee ave.; new and first-class in all its appointments. CHARLES C. MURRAY, ate of Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE BOSCOBEL entucky agenue and Besch, Atlantic City; ner puse; electric bells; elegantly equipped. MRS. A. E. MARION.

HOTEL BERKELEY, formerly Acme, EXTREME OCEAN END OF KENTUCKY AV THE IRVINGTON.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ON THE BEACH. CHAMBERS & HOOPES. THE ROSSMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Location unsurpassed. Steam heat.
All conveniences
MRS. JOHN P. DOYLE.

THE WILTSHIRE,

from bay window rooms.

E. L. CHANDLER & CO.

Ocean end of Virginia av. Fine ocean view

THE MANHATTAN,
OCEAN END, SOUTH CABOLINA AVE
American and European plan cafe attached.
Open all the year. M. A. MELONEY.

HOTEL WELLINGTON. Atlantic City, N. J.
M. A. & H. S. MILNOR,
Circulars at Dispatch office,

THE WAVERLY. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. All the Modern Improvements. Terms Moderate, Special weekly rates. L. T. BRYANT.

THE CHALFONTE ATLANTIC CITY.

Directly on the Beach. Sea water baths in ouse. Opened January 30 1891.

C. ROBERTS & SONS.

HOTEL MENTONE,
SOUTH CAROLINA AV.
Best location in the city. Une-half square
from the ocean. Comforts of guests carefully
considered. Terms reasonable.
U. B. STUART.

THE MANSION,

LARGEST HOTEL. OPBN ALL THE YEAR. ORCHESTRA FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER,

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, JOHN TRACY & CO., Proprietors,
Open June 18; all modern improvements; located
directly on the beach; terms \$3 to \$5 per day,
Apply to JOHN TRACY & CO.,
Washington Hotel, Phila. Pa., or Cape May, N. J.

THE STOCKTON, CAPE MAY, N. J., A First-Class Hotel, Will open June 4th and remain open until

F. THEO. WALTON,
Proprietor LONG BRANCH. WEST END HOTEL.

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN JUNE 11. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25. D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH

Other Resorts. THE CARLETON, Spring Lake, N. J. - Opens seventh season June 1. Special rates for June J. I. HINESON, proprietor.

HOTEL ALLAIRE Spring Lake, NOW OPEN. DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Metropolitan Hotel,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This leading hotel opens June 11. For information and terms address
THEO. OVES, Proprietor.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J. CONTINENTAL HOTEL. Opens June 25 under new management; directly on the beach; elegant spacious rooms; hot sea water baths; elevator. T. C. GILLETTE, Formerly of Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE OXFORD. | FOREST LODGE. AVON-BY-THE SEA, LAKEWOOD, N. J. JUNE TO OCTOBER. OCTOBER TO JUNE. PENNSYLVANIA.

Bedford Springs.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, BEDFORD, PA. "THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA."

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22d. . L.B DOTY, Manager.

Other Resorts. PINE BEIGHTS INN AND COTTAGES Allegheny Mountains, location unsurpassed; most picturesque region of Pennsylvania: all modern improvements; purest water and finest air; steam heat; tennis; open about June 20; illustrated circular. A. R. GRIER- Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS. On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains, Main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop. Will open JUNE 25th. For 'circulars and in-formation, address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria county, Pa.

FRANK'S HOTEL

Rates, \$2 to \$2.50 per day, \$10 to \$17.50 per week. Now open for the season. Table first class. Abundant shade, elegant grounds, good music, grand ballroom, bowling alleys, billiard room, good earriage service, cool drives, pure spring water, good fishing. Penna. R. R., via L. V. R. R., daily to hotel grounds. Send for illustrated pamphlet and diagram of rooms. Address. NEW YORK,

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Will open June 23. The largest, best appointed a most liberally conducted hotel at Lake George.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR, For terms and particulars apply to HOTEL GRE-NOBLE, Fifty-seventh st, and Seventh av., New York. Special rates for families. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, OPENS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20. BATES REDUCED FOR JULY. Rooms can be engaged of Mr. H. P. BUR-NEY, Assistant Manager, at Hotel Lafavette Philadelphia, Thursdays of each week, June 9 to 28, inclusive, or Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first st., N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. THE UNITED STATES
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
Will open JUNE 14 and
Remain Open Until October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY. J. HARPER BONNELL CO.

* HIERONIA

MAIN OFFICE.

11 and 13 Vandewater Street, NEW YORK.

Our inks of every description are in the highest repute in the Leading Publishing Houses of America and Europe.

The best quality for the least money possible is guaranteed.

The ink used on THE DISPATCH is made by J. HARPER BONNELL CO. Also used by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Record, Etc., Etc.

RAILBOADS,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. IN EFFECT JUNE 12, 1892.
Trains will leave Union station, Pittaburg, as follows (Eastern Standard Time):
MAIN LINE EASTWARD,

All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and Journey through New York City.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:40 p. m. Greensburg Accom., 11:20 p. m., week-days.
10:30 p. m. Sundays. Greensburg Express 5:15 p. m., except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Wall Accom. 5:25, 6:00, 7:40, 8:25, 8:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 a. m., 12:15, 12:50, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:00, 4:50, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:26, 9:00, 10:20, 11:30 p. m., 12:10 night, except Monday. Sunday, 8:40, 10:20 a. m., 12:25, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m. and 12:10 night.

Wilkinsburg Accom. 5:25, 6:00, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25,

SOUTH-WEST PENN BAILWAY. MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

ON AND AFFER MAY 23th, 1891.

For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and Uniontown 10:40 a. m. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville 7:55 and 10:40 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. On Sunday, 5:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m.

For Monongahela City only, 1:01 and 5:50 p. m. week-daya. Dravosburg Accom. 5:50 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. week-daya. West Elizabeth Accom. 5:35 a. m., 4:15, 6:30, and 11:25 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m.

WEST PENNSTLVANIA DIVISION. ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16th, 1891. From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny

10:20, and 11:50 p. m. Sundays, 12:25 and 9:20 p. m.

For Butler, week-days, 6:35, 8:50, 10:40 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week-days, 6:55, 8:50, 10:40 a. m., 3:15, 4:18, 5:40, 8:10, 10:20 and 11:40 P. m. Sundays, 12:25 and 9:30 P. m.

For Apollo, week-days, 10:40 a. m. and 5:40 F. m.

For Paulton and Blairsville, week-days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 10:30 P. m.

3:15 and 10:30 P. m. General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY CO.—ON A and after Synday, March 20, 1852, trains will leave and arrive at Union station, Pittsburg, easiern standard time: Buffalo express leaves at 3:25 m. and 7:20 a. m., 1:35 p. m. and 7:20 a. m., 1:30 p. m. arrives 1:10 a. m., 6:20 p. m. arrives 1:00 a. m. East Brady-Leaves 4:00 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m. East Brady-Leaves 4:00 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m. East Brady-Leaves 4:05 a. m., 5:30 p. m. strives 5:00 a. m. East Brady-Leaves 4:05 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m. East Brady-Leaves 4:05 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m., 1:23, 2:15, 4:40 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m., 1:23, 2:15, 4:40 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m., 1:23, 2:15, 4:40 p. m.; arrives 5:00 a. m., 1:23, 2:15, 4:40 p. m.; Bunday trains—Buffalo express—Leaves 1:20 p. m.; Bunday trains—Buffalo express—Leaves 1:20 p. m.; arrives 1:10 a. m., 2:20 p. m. For Akron. Claveland. Tillo a. m., 2:20 p. m. For Akron. Claveland. Tillo a. m., 2:20 p. m.; For Mane, 6:20 p. m.; Greenville, Marcor, 71:10 a. m., 2:10 p. m.; For Mane, 6:45 p. m.; Clarion. Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m. Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m. Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m. Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m. Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; arrives 1:15 p. m.; Trains arrives 1:50 p. m.; Errebuille, 1:50 p. m.; Errebui

From Pittsburgh Union Station. ennsylvania Lines. Trains Bun by Central Time.

p. m., 11.30 p.m., *4.00 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *6.55 p.m., *6.46 p.m., *6.46 p.m., *6.46 p.m., *6.20 a.m., *1.10 p.m., *1.20 p.m., *6.45 p.m., *6.20 p.m., *1.20 p.m., *1.20 p.m., *1.20 p.m., *1.20 p.m., ARRIVE from same points: †1.15 a.m., *6.35 a.m., †6.45 p.m., Depart for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: †6.10 a.m., *7.10 a.m., †1.30 p.m., *11.35 p.m., *6.55 p.m., †5.50 p.m., *11.35 p.m., *5.55 p.m., †6.50 p.m.

Depart for Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire: †6.10 a.m., †1.30 p.m., †1.30 p.m., ARRIVE from same points: †9.00 a.m., †1.55 p.m., *6.50 p.m.

Depart for New Cast' Ers. Youngstown, Ashtabula, points intermediate and beyond: †7.30 a.m., †12.20 p.m., ARRIVE from same points: †1.35 p.m., *18.40 p.m.

Depart for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles, †3.45 p.m., ARRIVE from same points: †8.40 a.m.

DEPART for Youngstown, *12.20 p.m. ARRIVE from Youngstown, *6.45 p.m.

Southwest System—Pam Handle Route
Depart for Columbus, Cincinnat, Indianapole, St.
Louis, points intermediate and beyond: "1.10 a.m.,
'8.30 a.m., '8.46 p.m., '11.15 p.m. Anarva from same
points: '2.20 a.m., '8.00 a.m., '5.50 p.m.

Depart for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate
and beyond: '1.10 a.m., 112.05 p.m. Anarva from
same points: '2.20 a.m., †2.05 p.m.

Depart for Washington, †6.15 a. m., †8.35 a.m.,
†1.55 p. m., †8.30 p. m., †4.45 p.m., †4.50 p.m. Anarva
from Washington, †5.55 a.m., †7.50 a.m., †8.50 a.m.,
†10.25 a.m., †2.35 p.m., †6.35 p.m.
Depart for Weeling, '8.30 a.m., †12.05 n'n.,
†2.45 p. m., †6.10 p. m. Anarva from Wheeling,
†8.45 a.m., †3.05 p.m., †8.50 p.m.

PULLMAN SLREPING CARS AND PULLMAN DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains of both Systems
Local Strupting Cars running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are ready for occupancy at Pittsburgh Union Station at 8 o'chek p. m.
Time Tablas of Through and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above, can

tion Trains of either system, not mentioned above, ca be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Penn sylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh. *Plants Lines West of Pittaburgh, *Daily, †Ez. Sunday, †Ex. Saturday, †Ex. Monday, JOSEPH WOOD, E. A. FORD, Gazzal Year. BALTIMORE AND OHIO HAILROAD.

For Washington, O.
C. Baltimore, Phil
adelphia and New
York, '3 00 a m and
'20 p.m.
For Cumberland,
'8 50, '8 00 a m, 11 10,
'9 20 p.m.
For Connellaville,
no. '8 00, 19 20 a m,
11 10, 24 15, 15 00 and
For Uniontown,
15 50, '8 00, 53 20 a m;
15 50, '8 00, 53 20 a m;

For Mt. Pleasant, 16 50 and 18 60 a m. 15 and 18 00 p m. Por Washington, Pa., 7 20, 18 10 and 19 30 a m., 4 00, 14 45, 7 30 p m. 7 20, 18 10 and 19 30 a m. 4 00, For Wheeling, 7 20, 18 10 and 19 30 a m.

For Cincinnati and St. Lovis, 7 20 a m and 7 30 pm.

For Columbus, 7 20 a m and 7 30 pm.

For Skwark, 7 20 a m and 7 30 pm.

For Chicago, 7 20 a m and 7 30 pm.

For Chicago, 7 20 a m and 7 30 pm.

From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, 8 30 a m, 8 40 pm.

From Wheeling, 8 30 and 80 45 a m, 24 15 7 45 and 7 50 pm.

Parlor and steeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago, 9 and 9 10 45 a m, 24 15 7 45 and 9 50 pm.

Parlor and steeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago, 9 and 9 10 45 a m, 24 15 7 and 9 10 pm.

[Saturdar only, 1Daily except Sunday, gsunday only, [Saturdar only, 1Daily except Saturday, The Pittsburg Transfer Company will call for and check beggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at R, 20, 10 and offer corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, and 32 Smithdeld street,

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD Company, Schedule in effect May 15 p. m.
P. C. & Y. trains for Mansfield, 7:37 s. m., 12:10, 4:05 p. m.
For Explen and Beechmont, 7:37 s. m., 15:10, 4:05 p. m.
P. C. & T. trains from Mansfield, 7:31, 11:59 s. m.
P. McK. & Y. R. R. — DEFART—FOR New Haven, 2:20 s. m., 2:309, in. For West Newton, 2:20 s. m., 2:50 p. m.
ARRUE—From New Haven, 2:50 s. m., 2:60 r. m., 2:50 s. m., 2

BAILROADS.

City Ticket Office, 639 Smithfield Street, OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

After 19 Years of Trial, ELAINE

FAMILY SAFEGUARD OIL,

ELAINE

Cannot be Exploded. It is the very highest grade of refinetroleum, from which, in the process manufacture, every impurity has been ell In color, Elaine is spring-water white, and its "fire test" is so high as to make it as absolutely safe as any illuminant known.

Having no disagreeable odor, Elaine is a pleasant oil for ramily use. known on this continent.

Can be Burned in Any Petroleum Lamp. A POSITIVE PROTECTION FROM LAMP EXPLOSIONS.

VAKES THE SAFEST AND BEST LIGHT KNOWN. ELAINE! The Family OIL 100 Million Gallons ELAINE sold in 18 Years From 1873 to 1892.

Elaine cannot be improved upon WARDEN & OXNARD,

MANUFACTURERS, PITTSBURG PA.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Purest BEEF TEA Cheapest

INVALUABLE In the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.